or less on a par with those obtaining in the mofussil colleges in the Madras Presidency.

The Law College.—The strength of the Law College rose from 102 to 104, 42 in the B. L., 31 in the F. L. and 31 in the Pleadership classes.

Last year's results were as follows:—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
B. L.	30	6
F. L.	15	3
Pleadership	37	28

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,965-14-4, receipts Rs. 10,993-1-0 and cost to Government Rs. 972-13-4. It is hoped that when the permanent professor is replaced by a lecturer under the new scheme, the institution will become self-supporting.

His Highness the Maha Rajah's College and High School for girls.—There were 6 students in the College and 423 girls in the High School department as against 5 and 405 respectively in 1080. For the F. A. examination 2 students appeared and 1 passed. Of the 6 girls who appeared for the Matriculation examination, one, a Hindu, passed.

Fees are to be levied in the College from January 1907, the rates being half of those prescribed for male students. The total expenditure incurred in connection with the institution amounted to Rs. 17,897–4–12 or Rs. 41·7 per head as against 45·8 in 1080.

The Sanskrit College.—There were 207 students in 1081 against 197 in the year previous. 27 students appeared for and 24 passed the tests in Sanskrit conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed by Government. The cost to Government on account of the institution was Rs. 9,768-27-5 as against Rs. 9,160 in 1080.

The Reformatory.—There were 7 boys at the end of the year against 5 in 1080. The cost of the institution was Rs. 903–5–0 against Rs. 1,011–9–9 in the year previous.

21. **Finance.**—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 77,53,718 and closed with Rs. 68,34,017 to the credit of Government.

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The total revenue of the State excluding deposits, advances, &c., amounted to Rs. 94,91,160 and the expenditure excluding deposits, advances, &c., to Rs. 104,10,861 against Rs. 94,98,845 and Rs. 102,94,363 respectively in 1080. The result is a deficit of Rs. 9,19,701 against Rs. 7,95,518 in the previous year. In the Budget for 1082 a deficit of Rs. 7,29,200 only is anticipated.

The accounts from all the treasuries are being received regularly and compiled and published monthly by the Central Account and Audit Office. The publication of the new Civil Service Regulations and the introduction of new methods of account necessitated the issue of detailed instructions on various matters. The rules regulating the amount of pensions and travelling allowances have been relaxed in their application in some cases, but required little modification. Sanctions and advices of leave entailed much correspondence and delay and instructions have been issued to minimize them. The system of payment from treasuries on orders and receipts instead of on presentation of formal bills containing the claims and details has been discontinued. The payment of contingent abstracts of grants-in-aid to schools, of petty construction and repair of public offices, of interest on security deposit, of claims in arrears for more than 6 months and adjustment of cost of supplies from one public department to another have been facilitated.

As one of the most important events of the year, I would mention the marriage of Her Highness the Senior Ranee, which was so happily celebrated in May last.

In conclusion, I may assure you that any reasonable representation which you may make will receive due consideration at the hands of Government, and, judging from your conduct in the past, I have no doubt that your utterances before this Assembly will be in the best interests of the State and characterised by moderation and loyalty.

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The Malayalam translation of the Address was then read to the Assembly by Mr. C. V. Raman Pillai, B. A., Superintendent, Government Press.

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The Memoranda of representations and suggestions previously prepared and forwarded by the members had been grouped under the heads of general and local subjects and the former were first taken up.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

—:o:—

I. Land Revenue, Survey, Settlement, &c.

1. Abolition of Kadama tax.

Mr. Narayanan Madhavan Karthavu (*Shertallay*) said that when Shertallay was taken by Travancore from Cochin a new tax in addition to the old Kadama was levied by the Government and as thus the people had now to pay a double tax, he requested that the Kadama tax might be abolished at the present settlement.

Reply.—This will be considered by the Settlement Dewan Peishkar to whom a formal representation may be made.

2. Abolition of chatham and chumadu cess.

Mr. Narayanan Madhavan Karthavu (*Shertallay*) requested that the cess known as Chatham obtaining not only in Shertallay but also in Kalkulam and Vilavankod, as well as the Chumadu cess, might be abolished.

Reply.—These are extra cesses which do not come within the class of cesses abolished by section 26 of the Royal Proclamation dated 24th February 1886. Under clause (3) of that section, all cesses levied on lands already paying the full pattom assessment are abolished, while cesses falling on lands paying less than the full pattom are retained and incorporated with the Government demand. If individual cases of hardship are brought to the notice of the Settlement Peishkar, he will consider them.

3. That only ⅛ pattom should be levied on Kudipulli thanathu lands.

Mr. Narayanan Narayanan Karthavu (*Shertallay*) said that the present method of assessing these lands worked hardship on the ryots and requested that ⅛ pattom alone should be levied.

Mr. Narasimha Kammathi of Shertallay (*Nominated*) supported him.

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